

EVEN on a fishing trip you will find the Herald good to have in camp

# The Evening Herald

BRYAN says the oceans lie between us and trouble; But not all trouble.

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THE EVENING HERALD  
VOL. 26, NO. 61.

## VON MACKENSEN'S LEMBERG ADVANCE PROCEEDS LIKE CLOCKWORK

English Official Report Today Admits Russians Unable to Check Formidable German War Machine.

### PROMISES TO TAKE CITY BY JULY FIRST

Reports from Gallipoli Peninsula Bring Conflicting Claims of Gains by Besiegers and Besieged.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

London, June 17, 11:40 a. m.—The latest news from the eastern front does not indicate that anything has occurred thus far to upset the plans of General von Mackensen who has fixed July 1 for the arrival of an Austria-German army in Lemberg. General von Mackensen's army is already half way from the river to Lemberg.

On the Danube the Teutonic forces have suffered several severe repulses, but their check thus far has not been of sufficient moment to offset Russian losses.

In the west the allies have resumed the offensive north of Arzras. The French claim progress there as well as south and southeast of Soissons, each of Lorette and in the "labyrinth."

### ANOTHER HUGE ENGLISH WAR LOAN BILL DUE

London, June 17, 1:08 p. m.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons this afternoon that Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna would introduce another loan bill on Monday. Officially it has been suggested that the amount probably would be 250,000,000 pounds.

### BERLIN REPORTS ANOTHER RETREAT BY RUSSIANS

Berlin, June 17, via London, 1:08 p. m.—The Russians have abandoned their positions to the north of Soissons on the San river in Galicia and have retreated towards Tarnogrod, in Russian Poland, according to the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters staff. The statement follows:

"Western theatre of war. North of Gellertzaar sections of the trench which we lost the day before yesterday were recaptured by the greater part."

The British and French continued yesterday their attempts to break through our lines. North of La Bassse canal, the British, overwhelmed by Westphalians and Saxons, after a hand to hand fight, were forced to beat a speedy retreat into their positions. Against the front stretching from the west of Lixies to Atrias the French continued to direct fresh attacks. In the Artois hills they completely demolished a trench which had been abandoned to them. South of Soissons, they succeeded in penetrating into our position over a width of about 500 meters and obtained a foothold. Fighting still continues. At all other points they were repelled with sanguinary losses. Consequently attacks continued with a great expenditure of ammunition regardless of heavy losses again terminated in a defeat for the French and British."

French attacks at Montreuil-Sous-Touvent failed. We took five officers and 300 Frenchmen prisoners.

In the Vosges lively battles

occurred yesterday between the valleys of the Peche and Larch, but they came to a standstill towards evening. With the exception of a small loss of territory northwest of Metzeral we maintained all our positions. The hundred prisoners fell into our hands."

"Eastern theatre of war. Nothing of special importance has occurred."

"Southeastern theatre of war. North of Silesia attacks by the Teutonic allies forced the Russians to abandon their positions and retreat towards Tarnogrod. The army under General von Mackensen followed in hot pursuit. Bachow and Jawosow were taken by storm. The southern bank of the Wysznia was cleared of all enemies. At Niepoerius the resistance of the Russians quickly broke down and the Niemcerow and Jaworow rivers were crossed. Further south the Russians are retreating towards Werowka."

The situation southeast of the Danube swamps is unchanged."

ITALIANS VIRTUALLY CAPTURE AUSTRIAN TOWNS OF MORI

Verona, June 17, via Chiosso and Paris, 4:22 p. m.—News received here from the front is that the Italians have virtually occupied the town of Mori, advancing from both the south and southeast. Mori is about twenty miles from Rovereto. The way between Mori and Rovereto is, however, most difficult.

Fortifications have been erected on virtually every commanding position in this district and to move forward

## Bewildering Beauty of the Aurora Borealis Succeeded by Grave Electrical Disturbances

San Francisco, June 17.—The bewildering beauty of the Aurora Borealis which lighted the whole of the northwestern United States and Canada last night was replaced today with extensive reports of interruptions to telegraphic service, caused by its electric currents.

Until 5 o'clock today the Western Union Telegraph company reported

## Today's War Summary

### BRYAN INSISTS NATION SHOULD NOT BE READY TO FIGHT

The campaign against the Russians on which the Germans are now concentrating their offensive efforts is developing another phase in a violent attack in Russian Poland. At the same time the Germans are pushing back the Russians in the Baltic provinces.

An official communication from Petrograd contains the admission that the Germans have occupied additional villages near Shaviv, in the Baltic region, but states that the Russians regained lost ground near Prasnyts. It is in the vicinity of Prasnyts, which lies to the north of Warsaw, that the Germans are making their most determined effort on the Polish front, although the fortress of Ossowitz is again being attacked.

The German campaign has reached a crucial stage in view of the continued success of the Austrians and Germans.

Official advices from the Italian army headquarters represent the Italians as gaining advantages all along the front, particularly in the Adige valley, which leads to Trent.

The Turkish forces on Gallipoli peninsula have taken the offensive. An official statement from Constantinople says heavy losses were inflicted on the French and British, but an announcement from London is to the effect that the Turks were repulsed in an attempt to recapture lost trenches.

out of Mori will necessitate the dismantling of many trenches.

AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY CHECKS ITALIANS IN CARNIC ALPS

Udine, Italy, June 17, via Chiosso and Paris, 4:23 p. m.—The artillery duel between Austrians and Italians in the Carnic Alps continues day and night. When darkness fell searchlights and rockets were brought into play to make firing possible. The Austrians have been successful in bringing powerful artillery against the position in these mountainous heights.

We have an additional protection in the fact known to everyone that we have the men with whom to form an army of defense if we are ever attacked and it is known also that we have the money, too—more money than we would have had if all the surplus earnings of the people had been invested in armament.

"We not only do not need additional preparation, but we are fortunate in not having it, since it seems impossible for a nation to have what is called preparedness without having along with it a disposition to use its preparedness on the slightest provocation.

The leading participants in the present war are the nations that were best prepared and I fear it would have been difficult for us to keep out of this war if we had been as well prepared as they.

"For my nation that we have in the White House at this time a president who believes in setting the old world a good example instead of following the bad example which it sets in this matter, what an unpredictable misfortune it would have been if such an hour as this the nation had been under the leadership of Dr. Edward Carson, the attorney general, expressed his conviction that a second submarine was laying a wire on the port side of the Lusitania.

Seaman McNeil testified he had seen the wash of a torpedo passing the stern of the Lusitania from the port to the starboard side immediately after the liner had been hit on the starboard side.

Captain W. T. Turner, who was in command of the Lusitania at the time she went down, was asked why the collapsible boats had not been freed from their checks on entering the danger zone. He replied he feared the boats would slide about when the ship listed and sweep the passengers into the sea. The captain admitted further that some boats were strapped on top of others.

When asked if the increase in the number of small boats on liners since the Titanic disaster was of any advantage, Turner answered that he did not think so.

The evidence showed Staff Captain Anderson commanded the orders Captain Turner had given previously to get the women and children into boats. A number of witnesses testified that they got into the boats and had to leave them later on orders from Captain Anderson who was heard shouting "The ship is safe."

The public inquiry was ended this afternoon. A short session in camera will be held tomorrow to take further evidence as to whether Captain Turner observed fully the admiral's warnings, but none of this will be made public.

When the attorneys connected with the case were asked for their opinions this afternoon, A. C. Edwards, M. P., representing the seamen's union, said it was obvious that if a Zeppelin or an aeroplane hit any vessel, it would never stop.

Lieutenant Wernher was piloting the machine which had as a passenger Henry Beach Needham, the American writer, who also was killed.

### NEEDHAM KILLED BY FALL FROM A WAR AEROPLANE

Paris, June 17, 6:01 p. m.—Henry Beach Needham, an American writer, has been killed in the fall of a military aeroplane.

Henry Beach Needham was a native of Wyoming, Pa. He was born in 1871, studied at Brown university and was afterwards admitted to the bar. He joined the staff of the New York Evening Post in 1896. Later he contributed to magazines. He became well known through his investigations of labor and living conditions in the Mesabi range, Minnesota, and on the Isthmus of Panama.

### WAS PASSENGER WITH ZEPPELIN DESTROYER

Paris, June 17, 8:42 p. m.—News received here from the front is that the Italians have virtually occupied the town of Mori, advancing from both the south and southeast. Mori is about twenty miles from Rovereto. The way between Mori and Rovereto is, however, most difficult.

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## GERARD GABLES ATTITUDE OF GERMANY IS FRIENDLY

Ambassador's First Official Advice to State Department Following Delivery of Second Note Encouraging.

### FURNISHES BASIS FOR POSSIBLE AGREEMENT

British Attorney General In Lusitania Hearing Today Expresses Belief Second Submarine Waited for Ship

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Berlin, June 17 (via London, 5:10 p. m.)—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who sailed from New York June 4, reached Berlin last night.

This morning he had a conference with Foreign Minister von Jagow and Minister Soet of the colonial office.

New York, June 17.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has, according to a statement made by an official connected with the embassy, communicated with the state department at Washington in regard to published stories that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the ambassador's envoy, was in reality Dr. Alfred Meyer, chief of the department of army supplies of the imperial German minister of war. Count von Bernstorff returned here today from a trip to the Caucasus. It was said he would make no comment to newspapers and that the matter was in the hands of the state department.

The only question on which Baron Mersey desired light was the statement of D. A. Thomas the coal operator, that while the first and second class passengers were calm and the stewards and stewardesses brave and helpful, the steerage passengers were in confusion and members of the crew were mainly interested in saving themselves, giving a general appearance of lack of discipline.

Solicitor General Smith presented statistics of those saved, showing that 41 per cent of the crew, 38.8 per cent of the male passengers, 33.8 per cent of the female passengers and 27 per cent of the children were rescued.

Mr. Smith declared after submitting these figures that they did not give a fair idea as the women and children were unable to stand exposure, while the sailors and passengers who were able to swim were of more hardy physique.

The outstanding questions, Mr. Smith said, were the responsibility of the ship's master and the company's action in restricting the number of officers in use.

The ambassador's report is addition to giving his own comment, contained German press comments which were friendly in tone. His comment bore out press reports of the favorable impression made by the note and sentiment seemed to be that it afforded a basis for an adjustment of the controversy.

SECOND SUBMARINE WAS WAITING FOR LUSITANIA

London, June 17 (12:56 p. m.)—Upon the resumption today of the investigation into the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine, Sir Edward Carson, the attorney general, expressed his conviction that a second submarine was laying a wire on the port side of the Lusitania.

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## "Twilight Sleep" Condemned by Physicians as Delusion and in Instances Dangerous Snare

subject so unmanageable as to seriously hamper birth."

He said that 25 per cent of infants born under "twilight sleep" were born in a state of partial asphyxiation.

One physician who experimented with the drug employed, said he had used it successfully with bronchitic women of sanguine disposition. Bronchitic women, he said, could take only very little of the drug without danger.

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